

NOVEL COMPOUNDS, THEIR PREPARATION AND USE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119 of Danish application no. PA
5 2002 01629 filed October 28, 2002 and U.S. application no. 60/423,644 filed November 4,
2002, the contents of each of which are fully incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel compounds, to the use of these compounds
as pharmaceutical compositions, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds
10 and to a method of treatment employing these compounds and compositions. More specifi-
cally, the compounds of the invention can be utilised in the treatment and/or prevention of
conditions mediated by the Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptors (PPAR), in particu-
lar the PPAR δ subtype.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Coronary artery disease (CAD) is the major cause of death in Type 2 diabetic and
metabolic syndrome patients (i.e. patients that fall within the 'deadly quartet' category of im-
paired glucose tolerance, insulin resistance, hypertriglyceridaemia and/or obesity).

The hypolipidaemic fibrates and antidiabetic thiazolidinediones separately display
moderately effective triglyceride-lowering activities although they are neither potent nor effi-
20 cacious enough to be a single therapy of choice for the dyslipidaemia often observed in Type
2 diabetic or metabolic syndrome patients. The thiazolidinediones also potently lower circu-
lating glucose levels of Type 2 diabetic animal models and humans. However, the fibrate
class of compounds are without beneficial effects on glycaemia. Studies on the molecular
actions of these compounds indicate that thiazolidinediones and fibrates exert their action by
25 activating distinct transcription factors of the peroxisome proliferator activated receptor
(PPAR) family, resulting in increased and decreased expression of specific enzymes and
apolipoproteins respectively, both key-players in regulation of plasma triglyceride content.
Fibrates, on the one hand, are PPAR α activators, acting primarily in the liver. Thiazolidin-
ediones, on the other hand, are high affinity ligands for PPAR γ acting primarily on adipose
30 tissue.

Adipose tissue plays a central role in lipid homeostasis and the maintenance of
energy balance in vertebrates. Adipocytes store energy in the form of triglycerides during
periods of nutritional affluence and release it in the form of free fatty acids at times of

nutritional deprivation. The development of white adipose tissue is the result of a continuous differentiation process throughout life. Much evidence points to the central role of PPAR γ activation in initiating and regulating this cell differentiation. Several highly specialised proteins are induced during adipocyte differentiation, most of them being involved in lipid storage and metabolism. The exact link from activation of PPAR γ to changes in glucose metabolism, most notably a decrease in insulin resistance in muscle, has not yet been clarified. A possible link is via free fatty acids such that activation of PPAR γ induces Lipoprotein Lipase (LPL), Fatty Acid Transport Protein (FATP) and Acyl-CoA Synthetase (ACS) in adipose tissue but not in muscle tissue. This, in turn, reduces the concentration of free fatty acids in plasma dramatically, and due to substrate competition at the cellular level, skeletal muscle and other tissues with high metabolic rates eventually switch from fatty acid oxidation to glucose oxidation with decreased insulin resistance as a consequence.

PPAR α is involved in stimulating β -oxidation of fatty acids. In rodents, a PPAR α -mediated change in the expression of genes involved in fatty acid metabolism lies at the basis of the phenomenon of peroxisome proliferation, a pleiotropic cellular response, mainly limited to liver and kidney and which can lead to hepatocarcinogenesis in rodents. The phenomenon of peroxisome proliferation is not seen in man. In addition to its role in peroxisome proliferation in rodents, PPAR α is also involved in the control of HDL cholesterol levels in rodents and humans. This effect is, at least partially, based on a PPAR α -mediated transcriptional regulation of the major HDL apolipoproteins, apo A-I and apo A-II. The hypotriglyceridemic action of fibrates and fatty acids also involves PPAR α and can be summarised as follows: (I) an increased lipolysis and clearance of remnant particles, due to changes in lipoprotein lipase and apo C-III levels, (II) a stimulation of cellular fatty acid uptake and their subsequent conversion to acyl-CoA derivatives by the induction of fatty acid binding protein and acyl-CoA synthase, (III) an induction of fatty acid β -oxidation pathways, (IV) a reduction in fatty acid and triglyceride synthesis, and finally (V) a decrease in VLDL production. Hence, both enhanced catabolism of triglyceride-rich particles as well as reduced secretion of VLDL particles constitutes mechanisms that contribute to the hypolipidemic effect of fibrates.

PPAR δ activation was initially reported not to be involved in modulation of glucose or triglyceride levels. (Berger et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1999, Vol 274, pp. 6718-6725). Later it has been shown that PPAR δ activation leads to increased levels of HDL cholesterol in db/db mice (Leibowitz et al. FEBS letters 2000, 473, 333-336). Further, a PPAR δ agonist when dosed to insulin-resistant middle-aged obese rhesus monkeys caused a dramatic dose-

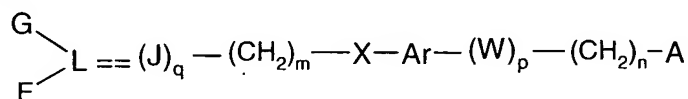
dependent rise in serum HDL cholesterol while lowering the levels of small dense LDL, fasting triglycerides and fasting insulin (Oliver et al. PNAS 2001, 98, 5306-5311). The same paper also showed that PPAR δ activation increased the reverse cholesterol transporter ATP-binding cassette A1 and induced apolipoprotein A1-specific cholesterol efflux. The involvement of PPAR δ in fatty acid oxidation in muscles was further substantiated in PPAR α knock-out mice. Muoio et al. (J. Biol. Chem. 2002, 277, 26089-26097) showed that the high levels of PPAR δ in skeletal muscle can compensate for deficiency in PPAR α . Taken together these observations suggest that PPAR δ activation is useful in the treatment and prevention of cardiovascular diseases and conditions including atherosclerosis, hypertriglyceridemia, and mixed dyslipidaemia (WO 01/00603).

A number of PPAR δ compounds have been reported to be useful in the treatment of hyperglycemia, hyperlipidemia and hypercholesterolemia (WO 02/59098, WO 01/603, WO 01/25181, WO 02/14291, WO 01/79197, WO 99/4815, WO 97/28149, WO 98/27974, WO 97/28115, WO 97/27857, WO 97/28137, WO 97/27847).

Glucose lowering as a single approach does not overcome the macrovascular complications associated with Type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome. Novel treatments of Type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome must therefore aim at lowering both the overt hypertriglyceridaemia associated with these syndromes as well as alleviation of hyperglycaemia.

This indicate that research for compounds displaying various degree of PPAR α , PPAR γ and PPAR δ activation should lead to the discovery of efficacious triglyceride and/or cholesterol and/or glucose lowering drugs that have great potential in the treatment of diseases such as type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia, syndrome X (including the metabolic syndrome, i.e. impaired glucose tolerance, insulin resistance, hypertriglyceridaemia and/or obesity), cardiovascular diseases (including atherosclerosis) and hypercholesteremia.

In WO 97/48674, various antimicrobial diaryls has been described as anti-infective agents. The invention comprises compounds of the formula:



wherein L may be selected from the group consisting of N, CH and C; G, E may independently be selected from i.a. phenyl, substituted phenyl (the substituents being halogen, alkyl or alkoxy), phenylC₁₋₄-alkyl, substituted phenylC₁₋₄-alkyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-thienyl and 3-thienyl; J may be CH or O; X may be selected from the group consisting of is O, S, NR, and C(O)NR; Ar may be aryl or substituted aryl (the substituents being halogen, alkyl or

alkoxy); W may be O or S; A may be selected from the group consisting of i.a. NRR, amidino, COOH; CHR₂COOH, CH=CHR, CH=C(COOH)₂; m, n may independently be 0-6; and q, p may independently be 0 or 1.

DEFINITIONS

5 In the structural formulas given herein and throughout the present specification the following terms have the indicated meaning:

The term "C₁₋₆-alkyl" as used herein, alone or in combination, represent a linear or branched, saturated hydrocarbon chain having the indicated number of carbon atoms. Representative examples include, but are not limited to methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, 10 isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, hexyl, isohexyl and the like.

The term "C₁₋₆-alkylcarbonyl" as used herein, represents a "C₁₋₆-alkyl" group as defined above having the indicated number of carbon atoms linked through a carbonyl group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, methylcarbonyl, ethylcarbonyl, n-propylcarbonyl, isopropylcarbonyl, butylcarbonyl, isobutylcarbonyl, *sec*-butylcarbonyl, *tert*- 15 butylcarbonyl, n-pentylcarbonyl, isopentylcarbonyl, neopentylcarbonyl, *tert*-pentylcarbonyl, n-hexylcarbonyl, isohexylcarbonyl and the like.

The term "C₁₋₆-alkylsulfonyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a "C₁₋₆-alkyl" group as defined above linked through a sulfonyl group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, n-propylsulfonyl, iso- 20 propylsulfonyl, n-butylsulfonyl, isobutylsulfonyl, *sec*-butylsulfonyl, *tert*-butylsulfonyl, n-pentylsulfonyl, isopentylsulfonyl, neopentylsulfonyl, *tert*-pentylsulfonyl, n-hexylsulfonyl, isohexylsulfonyl and the like.

The term "C₁₋₆-alkylsulfonyloxy" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a "C₁₋₆-alkyl" group as defined above linked through a sulfonyloxy group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, methylsulfonyloxy, ethylsulfonyloxy, n-propylsulfonyloxy, isopropylsulfonyloxy, n-butylsulfonyloxy, isobutylsulfonyloxy, *sec*-butylsulfonyloxy, *tert*-butylsulfonyloxy, n-pentylsulfonyloxy, isopentylsulfonyloxy, neopentylsulfonyloxy, *tert*-pentylsulfonyloxy, n-hexylsulfonyloxy, isohexylsulfonyloxy and the like. 25

The term "C₁₋₆-alkylamido" as used herein, refers to an acyl group linked through an amino group; Representative examples include, but are not limited to acetylamino, propionylamino, butyrylamino, isobutyrylamino, pivaloylamino, valerylamino and the like. 30

The term "C₃₋₆-cycloalkyl" as used herein, alone or in combination, represent a saturated monocyclic hydrocarbon group having the indicated number of carbon atoms. Represent-

tative examples include, but are not limited to cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and the like.

The term "C₂₋₆-alkenyl" as used herein, represent an olefinically unsaturated branched or straight hydrocarbon group having from 2 to the specified number of carbon atoms and at least one double bond. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, vinyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, allyl, iso-propenyl, 1,3-butadienyl, 1-butenyl, hexenyl, pentenyl and the like.

The term "C₂₋₆-alkynyl" as used herein, represent an unsaturated branched or straight hydrocarbon group having from 2 to the specified number of carbon atoms and at least one triple bond. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butylnyl, 2-butylnyl, 1-pentynyl, 2-pentynyl and the like.

The term "C₄₋₆-alkenynyl" as used herein, represent an unsaturated branched or straight hydrocarbon group having from 4 to the specified number of carbon atoms and both at least one double bond and at least one triple bond. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, 1-penten-4-ynyl, 3-penten-1-ynyl, 1,3-hexadiene-5-ynyl and the like.

The term "C₁₋₆-alkoxy" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a straight or branched configuration linked through an ether oxygen having its free valence bond from the ether oxygen. Examples of linear alkoxy groups are methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy, hexoxy and the like. Examples of branched alkoxy are isopropoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, isopentyloxy, isohexyloxy and the like.

The term "C₃₋₆-cycloalkoxy" as used herein, alone or in combination, represent a saturated monocyclic hydrocarbon group having the indicated number of carbon atoms linked through an ether oxygen having its free valence bond from the ether oxygen. Examples of cycloalkoxy groups are cyclopropyloxy, cyclobutyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy and the like.

The term "C₁₋₆-alkylthio" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a straight or branched monovalent substituent comprising a "C₁₋₆-alkyl" group as defined above linked through a divalent sulfur atom having its free valence bond from the sulfur atom and having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, butylthio, pentylthio and the like.

The term "C₃₋₆-cycloalkylthio" as used herein, alone or in combination, represent a saturated monocyclic hydrocarbon group having the indicated number of carbon atoms linked through a divalent sulfur atom having its free valence bond from the sulfur atom. Examples of cycloalkoxy groups are cyclopropylthio, cyclobutylthio, cyclopentylthio, cyclohexylthio and the like.

The term "C₁₋₆-alkylamino" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a straight or branched monovalent substituent comprising a "C₁₋₆-alkyl" group as defined above linked through amino having a free valence bond from the nitrogen atom. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, butylamino, pentylamino and the like.

The term "C₁₋₆-alkylaminocarbonyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a C₁₋₆-monoalkylamino group linked through a carbonyl group such as e.g. methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n-propylaminocarbonyl, isopropylaminocarbonyl, n-butylaminocarbonyl, sec-butylaminocarbonyl, isobutylaminocarbonyl, tert-butylaminocarbonyl, n-pentylaminocarbonyl, 2-methylbutylaminocarbonyl, 3-methylbutylaminocarbonyl, n-hexylaminocarbonyl, 4-methylpentylaminocarbonyl, neopentylaminocarbonyl, n-hexylaminocarbonyl and 2-2-dimethylpropylaminocarbonyl and the like.

The term "C₃₋₆-cycloalkylamino" as used herein, alone or in combination, represent a saturated monocyclic hydrocarbon group having the indicated number of carbon atoms linked through amino having a free valence bond from the nitrogen atom. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, cyclopropylamino, cyclobutylamino, cyclopentylamino, cyclohexylamino and the like.

The term "C₁₋₆-alkoxyC₁₋₆-alkyl" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a "C₁₋₆-alkyl" group as defined above whereto is attached a "C₁₋₆-alkoxy" group as defined above. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, methoxyethyl, ethoxyethyl and the like.

The term "aryl" as used herein refers to an aromatic monocyclic or an aromatic fused bi- or tricyclic hydrocarbon group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, phenanthrenyl, azulenyl and the like.

The term "arylene" as used herein refers to divalent aromatic monocyclic or a divalent aromatic fused bi- or tricyclic hydrocarbon group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, phenylene, naphthylene and the like.

The term "arylcarbonyl" as used herein represents an "aryl" group as defined above linked through a carbonyl group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, phenylcarbonyl, naphthylcarbonyl, anthracenylcarbonyl, phenanthrenylcarbonyl, azulenylcarbonyl and the like

The term "arylsulfonyl" as used herein refers to an "aryl" group as defined above linked through a sulfonyl group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, phenylsulfonyl, naphthylsulfonyl, anthracenylsulfonyl, phenanthrenylsulfonyl, azulenylsulfonyl, and the like.

The term "arylsulfonyloxy" as used herein refers to an "aryl" group as defined above linked through a sulfonyloxy group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, phenylsulfonyloxy, naphthylsulfonyloxy, anthracenylsulfonyloxy, phenanthrenylsulfonyloxy, azulenylsulfonyloxy, and the like.

- 5 The term "arylamido" as used herein refers to an arylcarbonyl group linked through an amino group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to phenylcarbonylamino, naphthylcarbonylamino, anthracenylcarbonylamino, phenanthrenylcarbonylamino, azulenylcarbonylamino and the like.

The term "halogen" means fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

- 10 The term "perhalomethyl" means trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, tribromomethyl or triiodomethyl.

The term "perhalomethoxy" means trifluoromethoxy, trichloromethoxy, tribromomethoxy or triiodomethoxy.

- 15 The term "C₁₋₆-dialkylamino" as used herein refers to an amino group wherein the two hydrogen atoms independently are substituted with a straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon chain having the indicated number of carbon atoms. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, dimethylamino, N-ethyl-N-methylamino, diethylamino, dipropylamino, N-(n-butyl)-N-methylamino, di(n-pentyl)amino and the like.

- 20 The term "acyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a "C₁₋₆-alkyl" group as defined above linked through a carbonyl group. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, pivaloyl, valeryl and the like.

- 25 The term "heteroaryl" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a 5-7 membered monocyclic aromatic system or a 8-10 membered bicyclic aromatic system containing one or more heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, e.g. furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, pteridinyl and purinyl and the like.

- 30 The term "heteroarylene" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to divalent 5-7 membered monocyclic aromatic system or a 8-10 membered bicyclic aromatic system containing one or more heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, e.g. furylene, thienylene, pyrrolylene, imidazolylene, pyrazolylene, triazolylene, pyrazinylene, pyrimidinylene, pyridazinylene, isothiazolylene, isoxazolylene, oxazolylene, oxadiazolylene,

thiadiazolylene, quinolylene, isoquinolylene, quinazolinylene, quinoxalinylene, indolylene, benzimidazolylene, benzofuranylene, pteridinylene and purinylene and the like.

The term "heteroaryloxy" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a heteroaryl as defined herein linked to an oxygen atom having its free valence bond from the oxygen atom e.g. pyrrolyloxy, imidazolylloxy, pyrazolylloxy, triazolylloxy, pyrazinylloxy, pyrimidinylloxy, pyridazinylloxy, isothiazolylloxy, isoxazolylloxy, oxazolylloxy, oxadiazolylloxy, thiadiazolylloxy, quinolinylloxy, isoquinolinylloxy, quinazolinylloxy, quinoxalinylloxy, indolylloxy, benzimidazolylloxy, benzofuranylloxy, pteridinylloxy and purinylloxy and the like.

The term "aralkyl" as used herein refers to a straight or branched saturated carbon chain containing from 1 to 6 carbons substituted with an aromatic carbohydride. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, benzyl, phenethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 1-naphthylmethyl, 2-(1-naphthyl)ethyl and the like.

The term "aryloxy" as used herein refers to phenoxy, 1-naphthylloxy, 2-naphthylloxy and the like.

The term "aralkoxy" as used herein refers to a C₁₋₆-alkoxy group substituted with an aromatic carbohydride, such as benzyloxy, phenethoxy, 3-phenylpropoxy, 1-naphthylmethoxy, 2-(1-naphthyl)ethoxy and the like.

The term "heteroaralkyl" as used herein refers to a straight or branched saturated carbon chain containing from 1 to 6 carbons substituted with a heteroaryl group; such as (2-furyl)methyl, (3-furyl)methyl, (2-thienyl)methyl, (3-thienyl)methyl, (2-pyridyl)methyl, 1-methyl-1-(2-pyrimidyl)ethyl and the like.

The term "heteroaralkoxy" as used herein refers to a heteroarylalkyl as defined herein linked to an oxygen atom having its free valence bond from the oxygen atom. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, (2-furyl)methyloxy, (3-furyl)methyloxy, (2-thienyl)methyloxy, (3-thienyl)methyloxy, (2-pyridyl)methyloxy, 1-methyl-1-(2-pyrimidyl)ethyloxy and the like.

The term "arylthio" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an aryl group linked through a divalent sulfur atom having its free valence bond from the sulfur atom, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C₁₋₆-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C₁₋₆-alkoxy. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, phenylthio, (4-methylphenyl)-thio, (2-chlorophenyl)thio and the like.

Certain of the above defined terms may occur more than once in the structural formulae, and upon such occurrence each term shall be defined independently of the other.

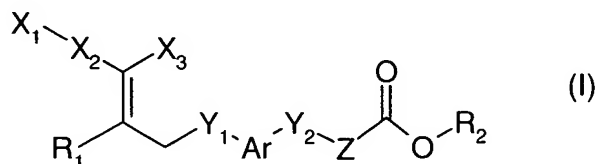
The term "optionally substituted" as used herein means that the groups in question are either unsubstituted or substituted with one or more of the substituents specified. When

the groups in question are substituted with more than one substituent the substituents may be the same or different.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compounds of the general formula (I):

5



wherein X_1 is aryl or heteroaryl each of which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 10
- halogen, hydroxy, cyano, amino or carboxy; or
 - C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-6} -cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{2-6} -alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, hetero-aralkyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, C_{3-6} -cycloalkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, C_{1-6} -alkylthio, arylthio, C_{3-6} -cycloalkylthio, C_{1-6} -alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-6} -alkylamido, arylamido, C_{1-6} -alkyl-
 - 15 aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6} -alkylamino, C_{1-6} -dialkylamino or C_{3-6} -cycloalkylamino each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens; and

X_2 is arylene or heteroarylene each of which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 20
- halogen, hydroxy, cyano, amino or carboxy; or
 - C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-6} -cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{2-6} -alkynyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, C_{3-6} -cycloalkoxy, C_{1-6} -alkylthio, C_{3-6} -cycloalkylthio, C_{1-6} -alkylamino, C_{1-6} -dialkylamino or C_{3-6} -cycloalkyl-
 - amino each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens; and

25 X_3 is aryl or heteroaryl each of which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen, hydroxy, cyano, amino or carboxy; or
- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-6} -cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{2-6} -alkynyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, C_{3-6} -cycloalkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, C_{1-6} -alkylthio, arylthio, C_{3-6} -cyclo-
- 30 alkylthio, C_{1-6} -alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, C_{1-6} -alkylamido, arylamido, C_{1-6} -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_{1-6} -

alkylamino, C₁₋₆-dialkylamino or C₃₋₆-cycloalkylamino each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens; and

Ar is arylene which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 5
- halogen, hydroxy or cyano; or
 - C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-cycloalkyl, C₂₋₆-alkenyl, C₂₋₆-alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, C₃₋₆-cycloalkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, C₁₋₆-alkylthio, arylthio or C₃₋₆-cycloalkylthio each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens; and

10

Y₁ is O or S; and

Y₂ is O or S; and

- 15 Z is -(CH₂)_n- wherein n is 1, 2 or 3; and

R₁ is hydrogen, halogen or a substituent selected from

- 20
- C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-cycloalkyl, C₂₋₆-alkenyl, C₂₋₆-alkynyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, C₃₋₆-cycloalkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, C₁₋₆-alkylthio, arylthio or C₃₋₆-cycloalkylthio each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens; and

R₂ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-cycloalkyl, C₂₋₆-alkenyl, C₂₋₆-alkynyl, C₄₋₆-alkenynyl or aryl; or

- 25 a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, or any tautomeric forms, stereoisomers, mixture of stereoisomers including a racemic mixture, or polymorphs.

In one embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 30
- halogen; or
 - C₁₋₆-alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, C₁₋₆-alkylsulfonyl or C₁₋₆-alkylsulfonyloxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 35
- halogen; or

- C₁₋₆-alkyl or aryl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is aryl optionally substituted with one or more halogens, phenyl or perhalomethyl.

- 5 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is aryl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is phenyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 10
- halogen; or
 - C₁₋₆-alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, C₁₋₆-alkylsulfonyl or C₁₋₆-alkylsulfonyloxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is phenyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 15
- halogen; or
 - C₁₋₆-alkyl or aryl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is phenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

- 20 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is phenyl optionally substituted with one or more of phenyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is phenyl optionally substituted with one or more of perhalomethyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is phenyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 30
- halogen; or
 - C₁₋₆-alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, C₁₋₆-alkylsulfonyl or C₁₋₆-alkylsulfonyloxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 35
- halogen; or

- C₁₋₆-alkyl or aryl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

- 5 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more of C₁₋₆-alkyl or perhalomethyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is heteroaryl.

- 10 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is furyl, thienyl, benzothienyl or benzofuranyl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₁ is furyl, thienyl, benzothienyl or benzofuranyl optionally substituted with one or more of C₁₋₆-alkyl.

- 15 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₂ is arylene optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen; or
- C₁₋₆-alkyl or C₁₋₆-alkoxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

- 20 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₂ is arylene optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₂ is arylene optionally substituted with one or more of C₁₋₆-alkyl.

- 25 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₂ is arylene.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₂ is phenylene optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- 30
 - halogen; or
 - C₁₋₆-alkyl or C₁₋₆-alkoxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₂ is phenylene optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X₂ is phenylene optionally substituted with one or more of C₁₋₆-alkyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_2 is phenylene.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_2 is heteroarylene optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen; or
- C_{1-6} -alkyl or C_{1-6} -alkoxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_2 is heteroarylene optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_2 is heteroarylene.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_2 is benzofuranylene.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen; or
- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyl or C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyloxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is aryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen; or
- C_{1-6} -alkyl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is aryl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is phenyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen; or
- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyl or C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyloxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is phenyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen; or
- C_{1-6} -alkyl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is phenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is phenyl.

5 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen; or
 - C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyl or C_{1-6} -alkylsulfonyloxy each of which is optionally
- 10 substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen; or
- 15 • C_{1-6} -alkyl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more of C_{1-6} -alkyl.

20 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is heteroaryl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is furyl, thienyl, benzothienyl or benzofuranyl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

25 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is furyl, thienyl, benzothienyl or benzofuranyl optionally substituted with one or more of C_{1-6} -alkyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein X_3 is furyl, thienyl, benzothienyl or benzofuranyl.

30 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen, hydroxy or cyano; or

- C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₃₋₆-cycloalkyl, C₂₋₆-alkenyl, C₂₋₆-alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, C₃₋₆-cycloalkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, C₁₋₆-alkylthio, arylthio or C₃₋₆-cycloalkylthio each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

5 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from

- halogen; or
- C₁₋₆-alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, aryloxy or aralkoxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

10 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene which is optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆-alkyl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

15 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene which is optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆-alkoxy optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene which is optionally substituted with one or more aryl optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

20 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene which is optionally substituted with methyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene which is optionally substituted with methoxy.

25 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene which is optionally substituted with one or more of phenyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Ar is phenylene.

30 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Y₁ is S.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Y₁ is O.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Y₂ is O.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein Y_2 is S.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein n is 1.

5 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein R_1 is hydrogen or a substituent selected from

- C_{1-6} -alkyl, aralkyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

10 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein R_1 is hydrogen or a substituent selected from

- C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy each of which is optionally substituted with one or more halogens.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein R_1 is hydrogen.

15 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein R_1 is methoxy or ethoxy.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein R_2 is hydrogen.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula (I) wherein R_2 is methyl or ethyl.

20 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein alkyl is methyl or ethyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein alkenyl is vinyl or 1-propenyl.

25 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein alkynyl is 1-propynyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein alkenynyl is 1-pentene-4-yne.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein alkoxy is methoxy, ethoxy, isopropoxy or cyclopropoxy.

30 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein aryl is phenyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein arylene is phenylene.

35 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein halogen is bromine, fluorine or chlorine.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein perhalomethyl is trifluoromethyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein perhalomethoxy is trifluoromethoxy,

5 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein heteroaryl is furyl or thienyl.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein aralkyl is benzyl.

10 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein aryloxy is phenoxy.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein aralkoxy is benzyloxy.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein the substituents R_1 and X_3 are arranged in a trans-configuration.

15 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I wherein the substituents R_1 and X_3 are arranged in a cis-configuration.

In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I which are PPAR δ agonists.

20 In another embodiment, the present invention is concerned with compounds of formula I which are selective PPAR δ agonists.

Examples of specific compounds of the invention are:

(E/Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid,

(E/Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid; or

25 a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, or any tautomeric forms, stereoisomers, mixture of stereoisomers including a racemic mixture, or polymorphs.

Other examples of specific compounds of the invention are:

30 {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-[1,1';4',1'']terphenyl-4"-yl-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid,

(E/Z)-[2-Methyl-4-[3-[5-(5-methylthiophen-2-yl)benzo[b]furan-2-yl]-3-(thiophen-2-yl)allylsulfanyl]phenoxy]acetic acid,

(E/Z)-[4-[3-(Biphenyl-4-yl)-3-(furan-2-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid,

35 (E/Z)-[4-[3-(Benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid,

[4-[(3-Benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy]-acetic acid, (E/Z)-[4-[3-(4-Biphenyl)-3-(5-methylthiophen-2-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof, or any tautomeric forms, stereoisomers, mixture of stereoisomers including a racemic mixture, or polymorphs.

Other examples of specific compounds of the invention are:

- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 10 (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-iodo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-iodo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 15 (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-methyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 20 (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-methyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 25 (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-chloro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-chloro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-iodo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 30 (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-iodo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 35 (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-methyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;

- (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-methyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
5 (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E/Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
10 (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-iodo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-iodo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
15 (E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-methyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-methyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
20 (Z) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-
phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(Z) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-
phenoxy}-acetic acid;
25 (E/Z) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-
phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-
phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(Z) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-
30 phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(E) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-
phenoxy}-acetic acid;
(Z) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-
phenoxy}-acetic acid;

- (E) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 5 (E) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-
- 10 acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(3'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 15 (Z) {4-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(2'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(2'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-
- 20 phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E/Z) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 25 (Z) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-
- 30 phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(3'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(3'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;

- (E) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 5 (E) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(3'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(3'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(4'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 10 (Z) {4-[3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-3-(4'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(2'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 15 (Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(2'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E/Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 20 (Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 25 (Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (E) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- 30 (E) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;
- (Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(4'-chloro-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;

(E) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;

(Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;

5 (E) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(4'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid;

(Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(4'-methoxy-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate thereof,

10 or any tautomeric forms, stereoisomers, mixture of stereoisomers including a racemic mixture, or polymorphs.

The present invention also encompasses pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present compounds. Such salts include pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts, pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts, ammonium and alkylated ammonium salts. Acid addition salts include salts of inorganic acids as well as organic acids. Representative examples of suitable inorganic acids include hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, phosphoric, sulfuric, nitric acids and the like. Representative examples of suitable organic acids include formic, acetic, trichloroacetic, trifluoroacetic, propionic, benzoic, cinnamic, citric, fumaric, glycolic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, mandelic, oxalic, picric, pyruvic, salicylic, succinic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, tartaric, ascorbic, pamoic, bismethylene salicylic, ethanedisulfonic, gluconic, citraconic, aspartic, stearic, palmitic, EDTA, glycolic, p-aminobenzoic, glutamic, benzenesulfonic, p-toluenesulfonic acids, sulphates, nitrates, phosphates, perchlorates, borates, acetates, benzoates, hydroxynaphthoates, glycerophosphates, ketoglutarates and the like. Further examples of pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic or organic acid addition salts include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts listed in J. Pharm. Sci. 1977, 66, 2, which is incorporated herein by reference. Examples of metal salts include lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, zinc, calcium salts and the like. Examples of amines and organic amines include ammonium, methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, ethylamine, diethylamine, propylamine, butylamine, tetramethylamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, meglumine, ethylenediamine, choline, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, N-benzylphenylethylamine, N-methyl-D-glucamine, guanidine and the like. Examples of cationic amino acids include lysine, arginine, histidine and the like.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts are prepared by reacting the compound of formula I with 1 to 4 equivalents of a base such as sodium hydroxide, sodium methoxide, so-

dium hydride, potassium t-butoxide, calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide and the like, in solvents like ether, THF, methanol, t-butanol, dioxane, isopropanol, ethanol etc. Mixture of solvents may be used. Organic bases like lysine, arginine, diethanolamine, choline, guandine and their derivatives etc. may also be used. Alternatively, acid addition salts wherever applicable are prepared by treatment with acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, p-toluenesulphonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, acetic acid, citric acid, maleic acid salicylic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, ascorbic acid, palmitic acid, succinic acid, benzoic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, tartaric acid and the like in solvents like ethyl acetate, ether, alcohols, acetone, THF, dioxane etc. Mixture of solvents may also be used.

The stereoisomers of the compounds forming part of this invention may be prepared by using reactants in their single enantiomeric form in the process wherever possible or by conducting the reaction in the presence of reagents or catalysts in their single enantiomer form or by resolving the mixture of stereoisomers by conventional methods. Some of the preferred methods include use of microbial resolution, enzymatic resolution, resolving the diastereomeric salts formed with chiral acids such as mandelic acid, camphorsulfonic acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, and the like wherever applicable or chiral bases such as brucine, (*R*)- or (*S*)-phenylethylamine, cinchona alkaloids and their derivatives and the like. Commonly used methods are compiled by Jaques et al in "Enantiomers, Racemates and Resolution" (Wiley Interscience, 1981). More specifically the compound of formula I may be converted to a 1:1 mixture of diastereomeric amides by treating with chiral amines, aminoacids, aminoalcohols derived from aminoacids; conventional reaction conditions may be employed to convert acid into an amide; the dia-stereomers may be separated either by fractional crystallization or chromatography and the stereoisomers of compound of formula I may be prepared by hydrolysing the pure diastereomeric amide.

Various polymorphs of compound of general formula I forming part of this invention may be prepared by crystallization of compound of formula I under different conditions. For example, using different solvents commonly used or their mixtures for recrystallization; crystallizations at different temperatures; various modes of cooling, ranging from very fast to very slow cooling during crystallizations. Polymorphs may also be obtained by heating or melting the compound followed by gradual or fast cooling. The presence of polymorphs may be determined by solid probe nmr spectroscopy, ir spectroscopy, differential scanning calorimetry, powder X-ray diffraction or such other techniques.

The invention also encompasses prodrugs of the present compounds, which on administration undergo chemical conversion by metabolic processes before becoming active

pharmacological substances. In general, such prodrugs will be functional derivatives of the present compounds, which are readily convertible in vivo into the required compound of the formula (I). Conventional procedures for the selection and preparation of suitable prodrug derivatives are described, for example, in "Design of Prodrugs", ed. H. Bundgaard, Elsevier, 5 1985.

The invention also encompasses active metabolites of the present compounds.

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, at least one compound of the formula I or any optical or geometric isomer or tautomeric form thereof including mixtures of these or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt 10 thereof together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents.

Furthermore, the invention relates to the use of compounds of the general formula I or their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their polymorphs, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or pharmaceutically acceptable solvates thereof for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and/or prevention of conditions mediated by nuclear receptors, in particular the Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptors (PPAR) such 15 as the conditions mentioned above.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to a method of treating and/or preventing Type I or Type II diabetes.

In a still further aspect, the present invention relates to the use of one or more compounds of the general formula I or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof for the preparation 20 of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and/or prevention of Type I or Type II diabetes.

In a still further aspect, the present compounds are useful for the treatment and/or prevention of IGT.

25 In a still further aspect, the present compounds are useful for the treatment and/or prevention of Type 2 diabetes.

In a still further aspect, the present compounds are useful for the delaying or prevention of the progression from IGT to Type 2 diabetes.

30 In a still further aspect, the present compounds are useful for the delaying or prevention of the progression from non-insulin requiring Type 2 diabetes to insulin requiring Type 2 diabetes.

In another aspect, the present compounds reduce blood glucose and triglyceride levels and are accordingly useful for the treatment and/or prevention of ailments and disorders such as diabetes and/or obesity.

In still another aspect, the present compounds are useful for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of insulin resistance (Type 2 diabetes), impaired glucose tolerance, dyslipidemia, disorders related to Syndrome X such as hypertension, obesity, insulin resistance, hyperglycaemia, atherosclerosis, hyperlipidemia, coronary artery disease, myocardial ischemia and other cardiovascular disorders.

In still another aspect, the present compounds are effective in decreasing apoptosis in mammalian cells such as beta cells of Islets of Langerhans.

In still another aspect, the present compounds are useful for the treatment of certain renal diseases including glomerulonephritis, glomerulosclerosis, nephrotic syndrome, hypertensive nephrosclerosis.

In still another aspect, the present compounds may also be useful for improving cognitive functions in dementia, treating diabetic complications, psoriasis, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) and prevention and treatment of bone loss, e.g. osteoporosis.

In yet another aspect, the invention also relates to the use of the present compounds, which after administration lower the bio-markers of atherosclerosis like, but not limited to, c-reactive protein (CRP), $\text{TNF}\alpha$ and IL-6.

The present compounds may also be administered in combination with one or more further pharmacologically active substances eg., selected from antiobesity agents, antidiabetics, antihypertensive agents, agents for the treatment and/or prevention of complications resulting from or associated with diabetes and agents for the treatment and/or prevention of complications and disorders resulting from or associated with obesity.

Thus, in a further aspect of the invention the present compounds may be administered in combination with one or more antiobesity agents or appetite regulating agents.

Such agents may be selected from the group consisting of CART (cocaine amphetamine regulated transcript) agonists, NPY (neuropeptide Y) antagonists, MC4 (melanocortin 4) agonists, orexin antagonists, TNF (tumor necrosis factor) agonists, CRF (corticotropin releasing factor) agonists, CRF BP (corticotropin releasing factor binding protein) antagonists, urocortin agonists, $\beta 3$ agonists, MSH (melanocyte-stimulating hormone) agonists, MCH (melanocyte-concentrating hormone) antagonists, CCK (cholecystokinin) agonists, serotonin re-uptake inhibitors, serotonin and noradrenaline re-uptake inhibitors, mixed serotonin and noradrenergic compounds, 5HT (serotonin) agonists, bombesin agonists, galanin antagonists, growth hormone, growth hormone releasing compounds, TRH (thyreotropin releasing hormone) agonists, UCP 2 or 3 (uncoupling protein 2 or 3) modulators, leptin agonists, DA agonists (bromocriptin, doprexin), lipase/amylase inhibitors, RXR (retinoid X receptor) modulators or TR β agonists.

In one embodiment of the invention the antiobesity agent is leptin.

In another embodiment the antiobesity agent is dexamphetamine or amphetamine.

In another embodiment the antiobesity agent is fenfluramine or dexfenfluramine.

In still another embodiment the antiobesity agent is sibutramine.

5 In a further embodiment the antiobesity agent is orlistat.

In another embodiment the antiobesity agent is mazindol or phentermine.

Suitable antidiabetics comprise insulin, GLP-1 (glucagon like peptide-1) derivatives such as those disclosed in WO 98/08871 to Novo Nordisk A/S, which is incorporated herein by reference as well as orally active hypoglycaemic agents.

10 The orally active hypoglycaemic agents preferably comprise sulphonylureas, biguanides, meglitinides, glucosidase inhibitors, glucagon antagonists such as those disclosed in WO 99/01423 to Novo Nordisk A/S and Agouron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., GLP-1 agonists, potassium channel openers such as those disclosed in WO 97/26265 and WO 99/03861 to Novo Nordisk A/S which are incorporated herein by reference, DPP-IV (dipeptidyl peptidase-
15 IV) inhibitors, inhibitors of hepatic enzymes involved in stimulation of gluconeogenesis and/or glycogenolysis, glucose uptake modulators, compounds modifying the lipid metabolism such as antihyperlipidemic agents and antilipidemic agents as HMG CoA inhibitors (statins), compounds lowering food intake, RXR agonists and agents acting on the ATP-dependent potassium channel of the β -cells.

20 In one embodiment of the invention the present compounds are administered in combination with insulin.

In a further embodiment the present compounds are administered in combination with a sulphonylurea eg. tolbutamide, glibenclamide, glipizide or glicazide.

25 In another embodiment the present compounds are administered in combination with a biguanide eg. metformin.

In yet another embodiment the present compounds are administered in combination with a meglitinide eg. repaglinide or senaglinide.

In a further embodiment the present compounds are administered in combination with an α -glucosidase inhibitor eg. miglitol or acarbose.

30 In another embodiment the present compounds are administered in combination with an agent acting on the ATP-dependent potassium channel of the β -cells eg. tolbutamide, glibenclamide, glipizide, glicazide or repaglinide.

Furthermore, the present compounds may be administered in combination with nateglinide.

In still another embodiment the present compounds are administered in combination with an antihyperlipidemic agent or antilipidemic agent eg. cholestyramine, colestipol, clofibrate, gemfibrozil, fenofibrate, bezafibrate, tesaglitazar, EML-4156, LY-518674, LY-519818, MK-767, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, cerivastatin, acipimox, ezetimibe, probucol, dextrothyroxine or nicotinic acid.

In yet another embodiment the present compounds are administered in combination with a thiazolidinedione e.g. troglitazone, ciglitazone, pioglitazone or rosiglitazone.

In a further embodiment the present compounds are administered in combination with more than one of the above-mentioned compounds eg. in combination with a sulphonylurea and metformin, a sulphonylurea and acarbose, repaglinide and metformin, insulin and a sulphonylurea, insulin and metformin, insulin, insulin and lovastatin, etc.

Furthermore, the present compounds may be administered in combination with one or more antihypertensive agents. Examples of antihypertensive agents are β -blockers such as alprenolol, atenolol, timolol, pindolol, propranolol and metoprolol, ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) inhibitors such as benazepril, captopril, enalapril, fosinopril, lisinopril, quinapril and ramipril, calcium channel blockers such as nifedipine, felodipine, nicardipine, isradipine, nimodipine, diltiazem and verapamil, and α -blockers such as doxazosin, urapidil, prazosin and terazosin. Further reference can be made to Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 19th Edition, Gennaro, Ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1995.

It should be understood that any suitable combination of the compounds according to the invention with one or more of the above-mentioned compounds and optionally one or more further pharmacologically active substances are considered to be within the scope of the present invention.

The present invention also relates to a process for the preparation of the above said novel compounds, their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their polymorphs, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts or pharmaceutically acceptable solvates.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

The compounds of the invention may be administered alone or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients, in either single or multiple doses. The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may be formulated with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents as well as any other known adjuvants and excipients in accordance with conventional techniques such as those disclosed in Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 19th Edition, Gennaro, Ed., Mack Publishing Co.,

Easton, PA, 1995. The compositions may appear in conventional forms, for example capsules, tablets, aerosols, solutions, suspensions or topical applications.

Typical compositions include a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, associated with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient which may be a carrier or a diluent or be diluted by a carrier, or enclosed within a carrier which can be in the form of a capsule, sachet, paper or other container. In making the compositions, conventional techniques for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions may be used. For example, the active compound will usually be mixed with a carrier, or diluted by a carrier, or enclosed within a carrier which may be in the form of a ampoule, capsule, sachet, paper, or other container. When the carrier serves as a diluent, it may be solid, semi-solid, or liquid material which acts as a vehicle, excipient, or medium for the active compound. The active compound can be adsorbed on a granular solid container for example in a sachet. Some examples of suitable carriers are water, salt solutions, alcohols, polyethylene glycols, polyhydroxyethoxylated castor oil, peanut oil, olive oil, gelatine, lactose, terra alba, sucrose, cyclodextrin, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, gelatin, agar, pectin, acacia, stearic acid or lower alkyl ethers of cellulose, silicic acid, fatty acids, fatty acid amines, fatty acid monoglycerides and diglycerides, pentaerythritol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene, hydroxymethylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Similarly, the carrier or diluent may include any sustained release material known in the art, such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate, alone or mixed with a wax. The formulations may also include wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, preserving agents, sweetening agents or flavouring agents. The formulations of the invention may be formulated so as to provide quick, sustained, or delayed release of the active ingredient after administration to the patient by employing procedures well known in the art.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be sterilized and mixed, if desired, with auxiliary agents, emulsifiers, salt for influencing osmotic pressure, buffers and/or colouring substances and the like, which do not deleteriously react with the active compounds.

The route of administration may be any route, which effectively transports the active compound to the appropriate or desired site of action, such as oral, nasal, pulmonary, transdermal or parenteral e.g. rectal, depot, subcutaneous, intravenous, intraurethral, intramuscular, intranasal, ophthalmic solution or an ointment, the oral route being preferred.

If a solid carrier is used for oral administration, the preparation may be tableted, placed in a hard gelatin capsule in powder or pellet form or it can be in the form of a troche or lozenge. If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of a syrup, emulsion, soft

gelatin capsule or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or solution.

For nasal administration, the preparation may contain a compound of formula I dissolved or suspended in a liquid carrier, in particular an aqueous carrier, for aerosol application. The carrier may contain additives such as solubilizing agents, e.g. propylene glycol, surfactants, absorption enhancers such as lecithin (phosphatidylcholine) or cyclodextrin, or preservatives such as parabenes.

For parenteral application, particularly suitable are injectable solutions or suspensions, preferably aqueous solutions with the active compound dissolved in polyhydroxylated castor oil.

Tablets, dragees, or capsules having talc and/or a carbohydrate carrier or binder or the like are particularly suitable for oral application. Preferable carriers for tablets, dragees, or capsules include lactose, corn starch, and/or potato starch. A syrup or elixir can be used in cases where a sweetened vehicle can be employed.

A typical tablet which may be prepared by conventional tableting techniques may contain:

Core:

	Active compound (as free compound or salt thereof)	5 mg
	Colloidal silicon dioxide (Aerosil)	1.5 mg
20	Cellulose, microcryst. (Avicel)	70 mg
	Modified cellulose gum (Ac-Di-Sol)	7.5 mg
	Magnesium stearate	Ad.

Coating:

25	HPMC approx.	9 mg
	*Mywacett 9-40 T approx.	0.9 mg

*Acylated monoglyceride used as plasticizer for film coating.

If desired, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention may comprise the compound of formula (I) in combination with further pharmacologically active substances such as those described in the foregoing.

The compounds of the invention may be administered to a mammal, especially a human in need of such treatment, prevention, elimination, alleviation or amelioration of diseases related to the regulation of blood sugar.

Such mammals include also animals, both domestic animals, e.g. household pets, and non-domestic animals such as wildlife.

The compounds of the invention are effective over a wide dosage range. A typical oral dosage is in the range of from about 0.001 to about 100 mg/kg body weight per day, preferably from about 0.01 to about 50 mg/kg body weight per day, and more preferred from about 0.05 to about 10 mg/kg body weight per day administered in one or more dosages such as 1 to 3 dosages. The exact dosage will depend upon the frequency and mode of administration, the sex, age, weight and general condition of the subject treated, the nature and severity of the condition treated and any concomitant diseases to be treated and other factors evident to those skilled in the art.

The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form by methods known to those skilled in the art. A typical unit dosage form for oral administration one or more times per day such as 1 to 3 times per day may contain of from 0.05 to about 1000 mg, preferably from about 0.1 to about 500 mg, and more preferred from about 0.5 mg to about 200 mg.

Any novel feature or combination of features described herein is considered essential to this invention.

EXAMPLES

The following examples and general procedures refer to intermediate compounds and final products identified in the specification and in the synthesis schemes. The preparation of the compounds of the present invention is described in detail using the following examples. Occasionally, the reaction may not be applicable as described to each compound included within the disclosed scope of the invention. The compounds for which this occurs will be readily recognised by those skilled in the art. In these cases the reactions can be successfully performed by conventional modifications known to those skilled in the art, that is, by appropriate protection of interfering groups, by changing to other conventional reagents, or by routine modification of reaction conditions. Alternatively, other reactions disclosed herein or otherwise conventional will be applicable to the preparation of the corresponding compounds of the invention. In all preparative methods, all starting materials are known or may easily be prepared from known starting materials. The structures of the compounds are confirmed nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). NMR shifts (δ) are given in parts per million (ppm). Mp is melting point and is given in $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The abbreviations as used in the examples have the following meaning:

THF: tetrahydrofuran

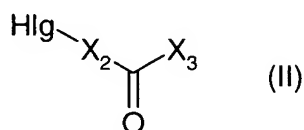
DMSO: dimethylsulfoxide
 CDCl₃: deuterated chloroform
 DMF: N,N-dimethylformamide
 min: minutes
 h: hours

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General procedure (A)

Step A:

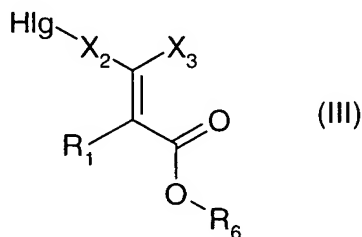
Reacting a compound of formula (II)



10

wherein X₂ and X₃ are defined as above and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine, through a Wittig-like process with for example (EtO)₂PO(CHR₁)COOR₆, wherein R₆ is an alkyl group and R₁ is defined as above, in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride, EtONa and the like to give a compound of formula (III)

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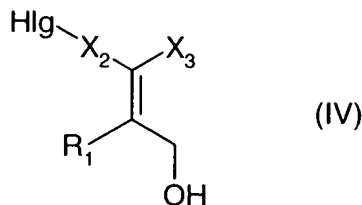
wherein X₂, X₃, R₁ and R₆ are defined as above and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine, and

Step B:

20

Reducing the compound of formula (III) wherein X₂, X₃, R₁ and R₆ are defined as above and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine with a suitable reagent such as diisobutylaluminum hydride, to give a compound of formula (IV)

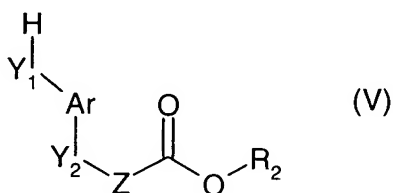
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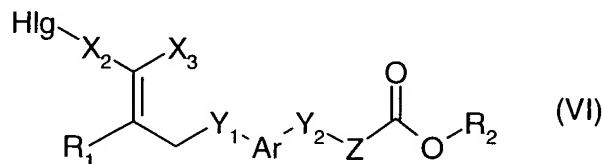
wherein X_2 , X_3 and R_1 are defined as above and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine, and

Step C:

- 5 Reacting the compound of formula (IV), wherein X_2 , X_3 and R_1 are defined as above and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine, (except that when X_2 or X_3 are substituted with hydroxy, this functionality has to be protected) with a compound of formula (V)



- 10 wherein Y₁, Ar, Y₂, Z and R₂ are defined as above, except that R₂ is not hydrogen under Mitsunobu conditions, using a reagent such as triphenylphosphine/diethylazodicarboxylate and the like to obtain a compound of formula (VI)



- wherein X_2 , X_3 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Ar, Z, R_1 and R_2 are defined as above, except that R_2 is not hydrogen
15 and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine, and

Step D:

- Reacting a compound of formula (VI) wherein X_2 , X_3 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Ar, Z, R_1 and R_2 are defined as above, and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine, with an boronic acid or with a tributyltin derivative of X_1 under appropriate coupling conditions as $Pd_2(dba)_3/Pd(P(t-Bu)_3)_2/KF/THF$, to give a compound of formula (I), wherein X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Ar, Z, R_1 and R_2 are defined as above, except that R_2 is not hydrogen.

General procedure (B)

Step A:

By chemical or enzymatic saponification of a compound of formula (I) wherein X₁, X₂, X₃, Y₁, Y₂, Ar, Z, R₁ and R₂ are defined as above, except that R₂ is not hydrogen to give a compound of formula (I) wherein X₁, X₂, X₃, Y₁, Y₂, Ar, Z, R₁ and R₂ are defined as above, except that R₂ is hydrogen.

General procedure (C)

Step A:

By chemical or enzymatic saponification of a compound of formula (VI) wherein X₂, X₃, Y₁, Y₂, Ar, Z, R₁ and R₂ are defined as above, except that R₂ is not hydrogen and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine to give a compound of formula (VI) wherein X₁, X₂, X₃, Y₁, Y₂, Ar, Z, R₁ and R₂ are defined as above, except that R₂ is hydrogen and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine, and

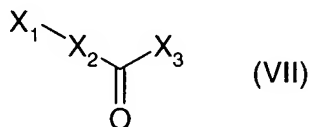
Step B:

15 Reacting an compound of formula (VI) wherein X_2 , X_3 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Ar, Z, R_1 and R_2 are defined as above, except that R_2 is hydrogen and wherein Hlg is bromine or iodine, with an boronic acid derivative of X_1 under appropriate coupling conditions as $Pd_2(dba)_3/Pd(P(t-Bu)_3)_2/KF/THF$, to give a compound of formula (I), wherein X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Ar, Z, R_1 and R_2 are defined as above, except that R_2 is hydrogen.

20 General procedure (D)

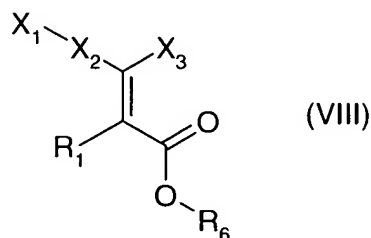
Step A:

Reacting a compound of formula (VII)



25 wherein X₁, X₂ and X₃ are defined as above, through a Wittig-like process with for example (EtO)₂PO(CHR₁)COOR₆, wherein R₆ is an alkyl group and R₁ is defined as above, in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride, EtONa and the like to give a compound of formula (VIII)

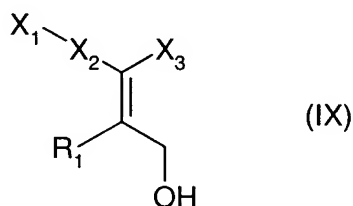
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wherein X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , R_1 and R_6 are defined as above, and

Step B:

- 5 Reducing the compound of formula (VIII) wherein X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , R_1 and R_6 are defined as above, with a suitable reagent such as diisobutylaluminium hydride, to give a compound of formula (IX)



- 10 wherein X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and R_1 are defined as, and

Step C:

- Reacting the compound of formula (IX), wherein X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and R_1 are defined as above, (except that when X_1 , X_2 or X_3 are substituted with hydroxy, this functionality has to be protected) with a compound of formula (V) wherein Y_1 , Ar, Y_2 , Z and R_2 are defined as above, except that R_2 is not hydrogen under Mitsunobu conditions, using a reagent such as triphenylphosphine/diethylazodicarboxylate and the like to obtain a compound of formula (I), wherein X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Ar, Z, R_1 and R_2 are defined as above, except that R_2 is not hydrogen.
- 15

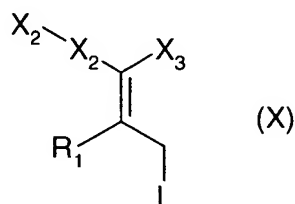
General procedure (E)

- 20 Step A:

Converting the -OH functionality in the compound of formula (IX), wherein X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and R_1 are defined as above, to an appropriate leaving group (L) such as p-toluenesulfonate, methanesulfonate, halogen (for example by methods according to: Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie, Alkohole III, 6/1b, Thieme-Verlag 1984, 4th Ed., pp. 927-939;

- 25 Comprehensive Organic Transformations. A guide to functional group preparations, VCH

Publishers 1989, 1st Ed., pp. 353-363 and *J. Org. Chem.*, Vol. 36 (20), 3044-3045, 1971),
triflate and the like, to give a compound of formula (X)



wherein, X₁, X₂, X₃, R₁ and L are defined as above.

5 Step B:

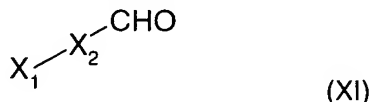
Reacting the compound of formula (X) wherein L is a leaving group such as p-toluenesulfonate, methanesulfonate, halogen, triflate and the like and wherein X₁, X₂, X₃ and R₁ are defined as above, with a compound of formula (V) wherein Y₁, Ar, Y₂, Z and R₂ are defined as above, except that R₂ is not hydrogen, to give a compound of formula (I) wherein

10 X₁, X₂, X₃, Y₁, Y₂, Ar, Z, R₁ and R₂ are defined as above, except that R₂ is not hydrogen.

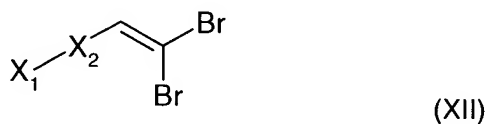
General procedure (F)

Step A:

Reacting a compound of formula (XI)



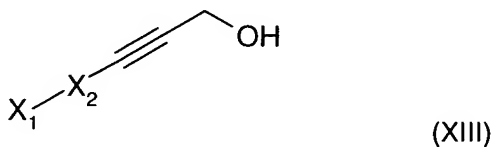
15 wherein X₁ and X₂ are as defined above, with carbon tetrabromide and triphenylphosphine to give a compound of formula (XII)



wherein X₁ and X₂ are as defined above.

Step B:

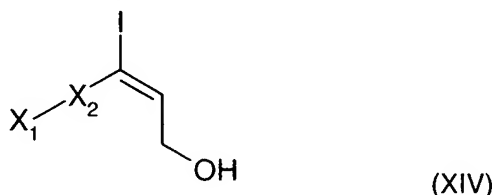
20 Reacting the compound of formula (XII), wherein X₁ and X₂ are as defined above, with paraformaldehyde in the presence of a strong base like BuLi, to give a compound of formula (XIII)



wherein X_1 and X_2 are as defined above.

Step C:

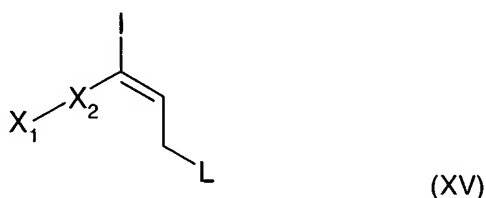
- Reducing the compound of formula (XIII), wherein X_1 and X_2 are as defined above, with LiAlH in the presence of a base, like sodium methoxide, followed by treatment with dimethylcarbonate and iodine to give a compound of formula (XIV)



wherein X_1 and X_2 are as defined above.

Step D:

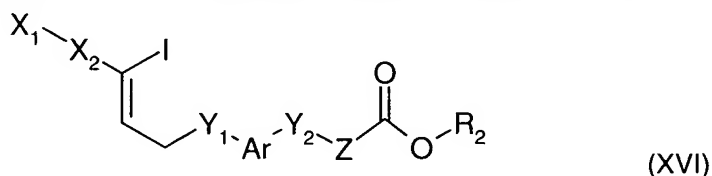
- Converting the hydroxyl function in the compound of formula (XIV) to a leaving group (L), as described under the General procedure B, to give a compound of formula (XV)



wherein X_1 , X_2 and L are as defined above.

Step E:

- Reacting the compound of formula (XV), wherein L is a leaving group, such as p-toluenesulfonate, methanesulfonate, halogen, triflate and the like, and wherein X_1 and X_2 are as defined above, with the compound of formula (V), wherein Y_1 , Ar, Y_2 , Z and R_2 are as defined above, except that R_2 is not hydrogen, to give a compound of formula (XVI)



wherein X_1 , X_2 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Ar, Z and R_2 are as defined above, except that R_2 is not hydrogen.

- Step F:

Reacting the compound of formula (XVI), wherein X_1 , X_2 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Ar, Z and R_2 are defined as above, except that R_2 is not hydrogen, with X_2 -tributyltin in the presence of a palladium catalyst, like $Pd_2(dba)_3$, and tri(t-butyl)phosphine to give the compound of formula (I),

wherein X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , Y_1 , Y_2 , Ar, Z, R_1 and R_2 are defined as above, except that R_1 is hydrogen and R_2 is not hydrogen.

General procedure (G)

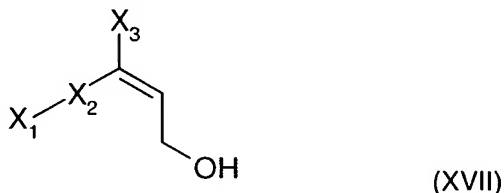
Step A:

- 5 Reacting a compound of formula X_1 - X_2 -halogen, wherein X_1 and X_2 are as defined above, under Heck like conditions with propargylalcohol in the presence of a palladium catalyst, like $Pd_2(dba)_3$, and cubber(I) to give the compound of formula (XIII), wherein X_1 and X_2 are as defined above

General procedure (H)

10 Step A:

 Reacting the compound of formula (XIV), wherein X_1 and X_2 are defined as above, with X_3 -tributyltin in the presence of a palladium catalyst, like $Pd_2(dba)_3$, and tri(*t*-butyl)phosphine to give a compound of formula (XVII)



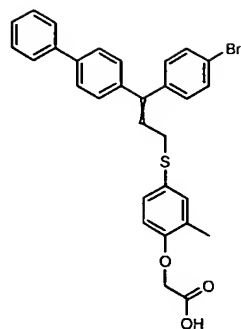
- 15 wherein X , X_2 and X_3 , are defined as above.

 Using a combination of the above methods, or methods analogous hereof, various compounds may be made within the scope of the present invention.

- 20 The present invention is further exemplified by the following examples, which illustrate the preparation of the compounds according to the invention. The examples are, however, not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

Example 1

(*E/Z*) {4-[3-Biphenyl-4-yl-3-(4-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-phenoxy}-acetic acid



General procedure A:

Step A:

To a solution of NaH (3.53 g, 88.2 mmol) in dry toluene (300 ml) was added drop-
 wise at 0 °C a solution of triethylphosphonoacetate (13.2 g, 58.8 mmol) in toluene (100 ml).
 The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. after which a solution of 4,4-dibromobenzo-
 phenone (10.0 g, 29.4 mmol) in THF (100 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred
 for 48 h. Ethanol (10 ml) and water (300 ml) were added and the mixture was extracted with
 ethyl acetate-methanol (2%, 2×150 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with
 brine, dried with MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chro-
 matography (eluent: ether) to give ethyl 3,3-bis-(4-bromophenyl)-acrylate as a gum. Crystalli-
 zation from hexanes gave white crystals in 8.77 g (73%) yield.
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz); δ 1.20 (3H, t), 4.05 (2H, q), 6.35 (1H, s), 7.0-7.1 (4H, m), 7.40-
 7.52 (4H, m).

Step B:

Ethyl 3,3-bis-(4-bromophenyl)-acrylate (8.75 g, 21.3 mmol) was dissolved in dry
 THF (35 ml). DIBAL-H (1.5 M in toluene, 43 ml, 64.0 mmol) was added at -15 °C and the re-
 action mixture was stirred for 30 min. A solution of ammonium chloride in water was added
 and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×50 ml). The combined organic phases
 were washed with brine, dried with MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated to give 3,3-bis-(4-
 bromophenyl)-pro-2-en-1-ol in 6.0 g (76%) yield.
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz); δ 1.15 (1H, br s), 4.16-4.20 (2H, dd), 6.25 (1H, t), 7.0-7.1 (4H,
 m), 7.40-7.52 (4H, m).

Step C:

3,3-Bis-(4-bromophenyl)-pro-2-en-1-ol (2.98 g, 8.1 mmol) and tributylphosphine (2.4
 g, 12.1 mmol) were dissolved in dry THF (150 ml) and cooled to 0 °C under an atmosphere
 of nitrogen. 1,1'-(Azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (ADDP) (3.1 g, 12.1 mmol) was added and the

reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min. (4-Mercapto-2-methyl-phenoxy)-acetic acid methyl ester (2.06 g, 9.7 mmol) was slowly added (5 min) and the stirring continued for 2 h at 0 °C. Water (100 ml) was added and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (2x150 ml). The combined organic phases were dried with MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (eluent: dichloromethane) to give 4.0 g (88%) of {4-[3,3-bis-(4-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid methyl ester. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz); δ 2.20 (3H, s), 3.44 (2H, d), 3.78 (3H, s), 4.64 (2H, s), 6.11 (1H, t), 6.55 (1H, d), 6.73 (2H, d), 6.98 (2H, d), 7.10 (2H, bs), 7.38 (2H, d), 7.43 (2H, d).

General procedure C:

10 Step A:

A solution of {4-[3,3-bis-(4-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid methyl ester (530 mg, 0.94 mmol) in ethanol (20 ml) and 1M NaOH (2.0 ml, 2.0 mmol) was stirred at room temp. for 2 h. The reaction mixture added water (20 ml) and 1N HCl (3.0 ml). The water phase was extracted dichloromethane (2x50 ml) and the combined organic phases dried with MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated to give 482 mg (93%) of {4-[3,3-bis-(4-bromophenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid.

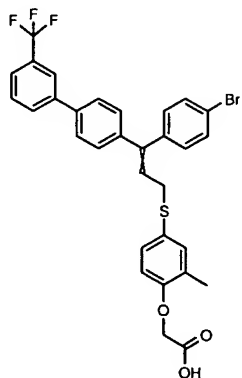
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz); δ 2.20 (3H, s), 3.45 (2H, d), 4.68 (2H, s), 6.10 (1H, t), 6.58 (1H, d), 6.75 (2H, d), 6.98 (2H, d), 7.10-7.13 (2H, m), 7.38 (2H, d), 7.43 (2H, d).

Step B:

20 A mixture of {4-[3,3-bis-(4-bromophenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid (97 mg, 0.177 mmol), phenylboronic acid (47 mg, 389 mmol), KF (34 mg, 0.584 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (10 mg, 0.011 mmol) and Pd(P(t-Bu)₃)₂ (11 mg, 0.021 mmol) was evacuated for air and kept under nitrogen. THF (2 ml) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. A saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 ml) solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with methylene chloride (2 x 20 ml). The combined organic phases were dried and purified on column chromatography using methylene chloride: THF (8:3) as eluent. The isolated products were further purified on HPLC using acetonitril:water (4:6) increasing to pure acetonitril as eluent. The title product was isolated as an E/Z mixture in 4 mg yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz); δ 7.60-6.75 (m, 15H); 6.47 (d, J= 7 Hz, 1H); 6.16 (t, J= 7Hz, 0.7H); 6.07 (t, J= 7 Hz, 0.3H); 4.37 (s, 2H); 3.53 (d, J= 7 Hz, 0.6H); 3.45 (d, J= 7 Hz, 1.4H); 2.07 (s, 3H).

Example 2

(E/Z) {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-(3'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid.



5 General procedure C:

Step B:

A mixture of {4-[3,3-bis-(4-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid (described above) (231 mg, 0.421 mmol), 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenylboronic acid (203 mg, 1.07 mmol), KF (81 mg, 1.39 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (23 mg, 0.025 mmol) and Pd(P(t-Bu)₃)₂ (26 mg, 0.051 mmol) was evacuated for air and kept under nitrogen. THF (5 ml) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C overnight. A saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 ml) solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with methylene chloride (2 x 20 ml). The combined organic phases were dried and evaporated. The isolated products were further purified on HPLC using acetonitril:water (4:6) increasing to pure acetonitril as eluent. The title product

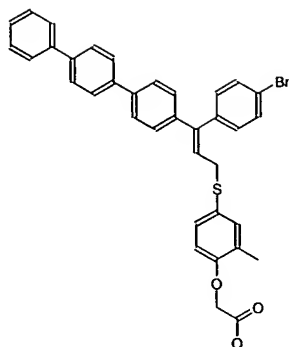
10

15 was isolated as an E/Z mixture in 95 mg (37%) yield.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz); δ 7.87-7.00 (m, 13H), 6.84 (d, J= 8 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, J= 8 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (t, J= 6 Hz, 0.3H), 6.14 (t, J= 6 Hz, 0.6H), 4.66 (s, 2H), 3.55 (d, J= 7 Hz, 1.4H), 3.51 (d, J= 7 Hz, 0.6H), 2.21 (s, 1H), 2.19 (s, 2H).

Example 3

20 {4-[3-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-[1,1';4',1'']terphenyl-4''-yl-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy}-acetic acid



General procedure C:

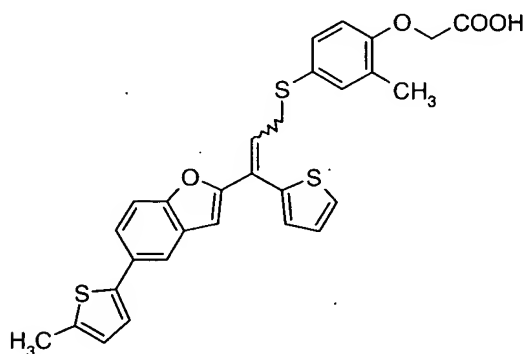
Step B:

A mixture of 4-[3,3-bis-(4-bromo-phenyl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy)-acetic acid (example 1) (225 mg, 0.410 mmol), 4-biphenylboronic acid (163 mg, 0.82 mmol), KF (79 mg, 1.35 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (23 mg, 0.025 mmol) and Pd(P(t-Bu)₃)₂ (25 mg, 0.049 mmol) was evacuated for air and kept under nitrogen. THF (6 ml) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 70°C overnight. A saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 ml) solution was added, and the mixture was extracted with methylene chloride (2 x 20 ml). The combined organic phases were dried and evaporated. The isolated products were further purified on column chromatography using methylene chloride:THF (40:1) as eluent. The isolated products were further purified on HPLC using acetonitril:water (7:3) increasing to pure acetonitril as eluent. The title product was isolated as an E/Z mixture in 40 mg (16%) yield.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz); δ 7.70-6.97 (m, xxH), 6.83 (d, 1H), 6.57 (d, 1H), 6.20 (t, 1/3 H), 6.12 (t, 2/3 H), 4.64 (s, 2/3 H), 4.63 (s, 4/3 H), 3.57 (d, 4/3), 3.47 (d, 2/3 H), 2.18 (s, 2/3 H), 2.17 (s, 4/3 H).

Example 4 (General procedure (A))

(E/Z)-[2-Methyl-4-[3-[5-(5-methylthiophen-2-yl)benzo[b]furan-2-yl]-3-(thiophen-2-yl)allylsulfanyl]phenoxy]acetic acid



Potassium carbonate (12.0 g, 0.087 mol) and subsequently 2-bromo-1-(thiophen-2-yl)ethanone (7.0 g, 0.034 mol; prepared as described in J.Med.Chem. 30, 1497 (1987)) were added to a stirred solution of 5-bromosalicylaldehyde (6.9 g, 0.034 mol) in acetone (150 mL).

- 5 The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 30 min at first and then refluxed for 1 h. Solid mass was filtered off, washed with hot acetone (2x50 mL) and the filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue (11.3 g) was crystallized from ethanol (15 mL) giving (5-bromobenzo[b]furan-2-yl)-(thiophen-2-yl)methanone. Yield: 8.0 g (77%). M.p. 84-86 °C. R_F (SiO₂, hexane/ethyl acetate 3:1) 0.70.

10 Step A:

- In atmosphere of nitrogen, 2M solution of lithium diisopropylamide in tetrahydrofuran/heptane/ethylbenzene (33 mL, 66.0 mmol) was added dropwise to an ice-water cooled solution of triethyl phosphonoacetate (12 mL, 60.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (180 mL). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 30 min, a solution of the above methanone (9.2 g, 30.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (92 mL) was added dropwise and the whole mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 39 h. The mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (150 mL), washed with water (150 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (200 mL), brine (200 mL), dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, hexane/ethyl acetate 9:1) of the obtained residue gave (E/Z)-3-(5-bromobenzo[b]furan-2-yl)-3-(thiophen-2-yl)acrylic acid ethyl ester as a yellow oil.

Yield: 8.0 g (71%). R_F (SiO₂, hexane/ethyl acetate 9:1) 0.30.

Step B:

- 25 In atmosphere of nitrogen, a solution of anhydrous aluminum chloride (1.03 g, 7.71 mmol) in dry ether (39 mL) was added dropwise to a suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (0.88 g, 23.1 mmol) in dry ether (74 mL) at -15 °C. The mixture was stirred for 30 min allowing the reaction temperature to reach 0 °C. The suspension was cooled at -15 °C again, a solution of the above ester (2.90 g, 7.71 mmol) in dry ether (39 mL) was added dropwise and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h under cooling. Water (0.6 mL), 10% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (0.6 mL) and water (1.8 mL) were added dropwise to the cold mixture; the segregated precipitate was filtered off and washed with ether (70 mL). The combined ethereal layers were washed with water (2x50 mL), brine (2x50 mL), dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated *in vacuo*. The obtained crude product was purified by

column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, hexane/ethyl acetate 4:1) yielding (E/Z)-3-(5-bromobenzo[b]furan-2-yl)-3-(thiophen-2-yl)prop-2-en-1-ol as a white crystalline solid.

Yield: 1.61 g (62%). R_F (SiO_2 , hexane/ethyl acetate 4:1) 0.30.

1H NMR spectrum of the main isomer (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 7.71 (dd, $J=1.8$ and 0.7 Hz, 1 H);
5 7.43 (dd, $J=8.8$ and 1.9 Hz, 1 H); 7.37 (dm, $J=8.8$ Hz, 1 H); 7.29 (dd, $J=5.1$ and 1.2 Hz, 1 H);
7.10 (m, 1 H); 7.03 (m, 1 H); 6.76 (s, 1 H); 6.35 (t, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1 H); 4.60 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 2 H).

Procedure analogues to "General procedure E, Step A-B"

In atmosphere of nitrogen, tetrabromomethane (1.48 g, 4.46 mmol) was added to an ice-cooled solution of the above hydroxy derivative (1.00 g, 2.98 mmol) and triphenyl-
10 phosphine (1.25 g, 4.77 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (40 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at ambient temperature, quickly filtered through a short path of silica gel and the filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*. In atmosphere of nitrogen, tetrahydrofuran (38 mL), N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.94 mL, 5.40 mmol) and a solution of ethyl (4-mercapto-2-methylphenoxy)acetate (1.27 g, 5.61 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) were added to the
15 residue. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight, filtered, the precipitated solid was washed with tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) and the collected organic solutions were evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Merck 60, hexane/ethyl acetate 15:1) yielding (E/Z)-[4-[3-(5-bromobenzo[b]furan-2-yl)-3-(thiophen-2-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid ethyl ester.

20 Yield: 1.4 g (87%). R_F (SiO_2 , hexane/ethyl acetate 4:1) 0.50.

1H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 7.60-6.27 (m, ~9 H); 6.73 and 6.22 (t, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1 H);
6.59 and 6.46 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1 H); 4.60 and 4.53 (s, 2 H); 4.24 and 4.12 (q, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2 H);
3.86 and 3.62 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 2 H); 2.21 and 2.08 (s, 3 H); 1.28 and 1.27 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 3 H).

General procedure A:

25 Step D:

To a solution of (E/Z)-[4-[3-(5-bromobenzo[b]furan-2-yl)-3-(thiophen-2-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid ethyl ester (330 mg, 0.607 mmol) and tributyl-(5-methylthiophen-2-yl)tin (250 mg, 0.644 mmol, prepared in 69% yield according to J. Med. Chem. 44, 3355 (2001)) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (15 mL) tris(dibenzylideneacetone) -
30 dipalladium chloroform complex (19.5 mg, 0.019 mmol) was added. Traces of moisture and oxygen were removed and 0.20M solution of tri(tert.butyl)phosphine in cyclohexane (0.4 mL, 0.080 mmol) was added under atmosphere of nitrogen and the whole mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 3 h. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL), washed with water (40 mL), brine (40 mL), 10% aqueous solution of potassium fluoride (40 mL) and brine (50 mL).

The organic solution was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and its evaporation gave an oil that was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, hexane/ethyl acetate 16:1) yielding (E/Z)-[2-methyl-4-[3-[5-(5-methylthiophen-2-yl)benzo[b]furan-2-yl]-3-(thiophen-2-yl)allylsulfanyl]phenoxy]acetic acid ethyl ester as a yellow oil.

- 5 Yield: 256 mg (75%). R_F (SiO_2 , hexane/ethyl acetate 16:1) 0.30.

^1H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, CDCl_3): 7.68-6.30 (m, ~11 H); 6.21 (t, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1 H); 6.59 and 6.47 (d, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1 H); 4.60 and 4.52 (s, 2 H); 4.23 and 4.12 (q, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2 H); 3.91 and 3.63 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 2 H); 2.51 and 2.49 (s, 3 H); 2.22 and 2.09 (s, 3 H); 1.26 and 1.25 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 3 H).

- 10 General procedure B:

Step A:

To an ice-water cooled solution of the above ester (144 mg, 0.257 mmol) in a mixture tetrahydrofuran/methanol/water (5:1:1, 7 mL) lithium hydroxide monohydrate (16 mg, 0.381 mmol) was added. The resulting solution was stirred for 70 min under cooling and subsequently a diluted solution of tartaric acid (5 mL) was added followed by addition of ether (20 mL). The layers were separated, the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (10 mL) and the combined ethereal layers were washed with water (3x10 mL) and brine (2x10 mL) and dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. The oil obtained by evaporation of the organic solution was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, chloroform/methanol 99:1–98:2) yielding the title compound. Yield: 25 mg (18%). M.p. --- (foam). R_F (SiO_2 , methylene chloride/methanol 85:15) 0.25.

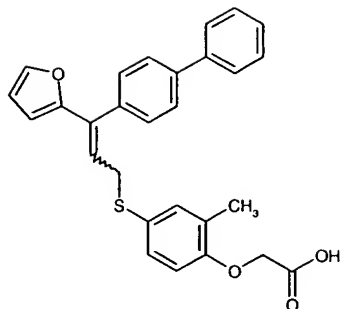
L-Lysine (6 mg, 0.041 mmol) was added to a solution of the above acid (25 mg, 0.047 mmol) in dry methanol (3 mL). The mixture was stirred for 2 h, evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue twice triturated with anhydrous ether yielding the L-lysinate of the title acid.

- 25 Yield: 20 mg (63%). M.p. 142–161 °C (amorphous).

^1H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): 7.81-6.21 (m, ~13 H); 4.38 and 4.34 (s, 2 H); 3.88 and 3.68 (d, ~2 H); 3.16 (m, ~1 H); 2.75 (m, 2 H); 2.47 and 2.45 (d, ~3 H); 2.10 and 1.96 (s, 3 H); 1.70–1.25 (m, ~6 H).

Example 5 (General procedure (F))

- 30 (E/Z)-[4-[3-(Biphenyl-4-yl)-3-(furan-2-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid



Step A:

Tetrabromomethane (21.8 g, 166 mmol) was added to a cooled solution of biphenyl-4-carbaldehyde (10.0 g, 54.9 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (35.5 g, 131.8 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (100 mL). Reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at ambient temperature and saturated solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate (50 mL) was added. The organic layer was washed with water (50 mL), dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and subsequently evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was twice re-crystallized from methanol giving 1,1-dibromo-2-(4-biphenyl)ethene as a white solid.

Yield: 14.9 g (80%). R_F (SiO_2 , hexane) 0.80.

Step B:

The above bromo derivative (3.0 g, 8.9 mmol) was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) and under inert atmosphere cooled to -78°C . 2M Solution of n-butyllithium (12 mL, 22 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h under cooling. Finely powdered paraformaldehyde (0.7 g, 22 mmol) was added to the mixture and it was stirred for 3h at -60°C slowly increasing the reaction temperature to ambient temperature. Brine (50 mL) was added and reaction mixture was extracted with ether (4x50 mL). The collected organic layers were dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and subsequently evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Merck 60, hexane /ethyl acetate 1:0 – 3:1) yielding 3-(4-biphenyl)-prop-2-yn-1-ol.

Yield: 4.1 g (74%). R_F (SiO_2 , hexane/ethyl acetate 4:1) 0.45.

^1H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, CDCl_3): 7.63-7.30 (m, 9 H); 4.52 (s, 2 H).

Step C:

A solution of the above alkyne (1.0 g, 4.8 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added dropwise to an ice-cooled solution of lithium aluminum hydride (380 mg, 10 mmol) and sodium methoxide (10 mg, 250 μmol , 5%) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) under inert atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h, a solution of dimethyl carbonate (900 mg, 10 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added dropwise at 0°C and the reaction mixture

was stirred for further 2 h. A solution of iodine (2.5 g, 10 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added and the resulting mixture was allowed to stand overnight in fridge. Methanol (5 mL) was added and reaction mixture was stirred for 0.5 h. Saturated aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate (25 mL) and brine (100 mL) were added and the heterogenous mixture was extracted with ether (4x100 mL). The collected organic solutions were dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and subsequently evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Merck 60, hexane/methylene chloride 9:1 – methylene chloride/methanol 3:1) yielding (Z)-3-(4-biphenyl)-3-iodoprop-2-en-1-ol.

Yield: 1.3g (80%). R_F (SiO₂, hexane/ethyl acetate 4:1) 0.50.

10 Step D-E:

A solution of tetrabromomethane (1.0 g, 3.0 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (20 mL) was added dropwise to an ice-cooled solution of the above hydroxy derivative (0.6 g, 2.0 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.8 g, 3.0 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (50 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at ambient temperature, N,N-diisopropylethylamine (250 mg, 2 mmol) and a drop of water were added, the solution was stirred for further 0.5 h and evaporated *in vacuo*. In atmosphere of nitrogen, tetrahydrofuran (25 mL), N,N-diisopropylethylamine (390 μ L, 3.0 mmol) and ethyl (4-mercapto-2-methylphenoxy)acetate (560 mg, 2.5 mmol) were added to the residue. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight, filtered through a short path of silica gel and the filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Merck 60, hexane/ethylacetate 1:0 - 9:1) yielding ethyl (Z)-[4-[3-(4-biphenyl)-3-iodoprop-2-enylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetate.

Yield: 0.5 g (50%). R_F (SiO₂, hexane/ethyl acetate 4:1) 0.50.

Step F:

To a solution of ethyl (Z)-[4-[3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-3-iodoallylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetate (424 mg, 0.779 mmol) and tributyl-(furan-2-yl)tin (283 mg, 0.792 mmol, prepared in 78% yield according to Morimoto et al.: J.Med.Chem. 44, 3355 (2001)) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (8 mL) Pd₂(dba)₃.CHCl₃ (23.8 mg, 0.023 mmol) was added. Traces of moisture and oxygen were removed and 0.20M solution of tri(tert.butyl)phosphine in cyclohexane (0.46 mL, 0.092 mmol) was added under atmosphere of nitrogen and the whole mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min and for further 3 h at 60°C. The dark solution was poured into 10% aqueous solution of potassium fluoride (15 mL) and subsequently ethyl acetate (50 mL) was added. The layers were separated, the aqueous layer was washed with ethyl acetate (2x15 mL) and the collected organic layers were washed with brine (2x20 mL), 10% solution of potassium fluoride (2x10 mL), water (2x10 mL) and brine (2x10 mL). The or-

ganic solution was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and its evaporation gave an oil that was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, hexane/ethyl acetate 10:1 + 0.1% of triethylamine) yielding 330 mg of crude ethyl (Z)-[4-[3-(Biphenyl-4-yl)-3-(furan -2-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetate.

- 5 Crude yield: 330 mg (88%). R_F = 0.25 (SiO_2 , hexane/ethyl acetate 10:1).

^1H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, CDCl_3): 7.61 – 7.15 (m, 12 H); 6.59 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1 H); 6.40 (dd, J = 3.4 and 1.9 Hz, 1 H); 6.19 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1 H); 5.88 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H); 4.58 (s, 2 H); 4.23 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H); 3.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H); 2.21 (s, 3 H); 1.26 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H).

General procedure B:

- 10 Step A:

To a solution of the above ester (330 mg, 0.681 mmol) in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran/methanol (1:3, 8 mL) a solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (42 mg, 1.00 mmol) in distilled water (0.5 mL) was added. The resulting solution was stirred for 30 min and subsequently evaporated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with water (30 mL), neutralized with

- 15 acetic acid (60 mg, 1.00 mmol) and extracted with ether (3x25 mL). The collected organic layers were washed with water (15 mL) and brine (2x15 mL) and dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. The oil obtained by its evaporation was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, chloroform + 3-15% of methanol) yielding 161 mg of approximately equimolar mixture of both isomers of (E/Z)-[4-[3-(Biphenyl-4-yl)-3-(furan -2-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid.

Yield: 161 mg (52%). M.p.: --- (oil). R_F = 0.30 (SiO_2 , chloroform/methanol 85:15).

^1H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): 7.74 – 7.07 (m, 12 H); 6.75 (d, 1 H); 6.57 and 6.46 (dd, 1 H); 6.35 and 5.92 (d, 1 H); 6.28 and 5.93 (t, 1 H); 4.62 and 4.59 (s, 2 H); 3.93 and 3.53 (d, 2 H); 2.14 and 2.11 (s, 3 H).

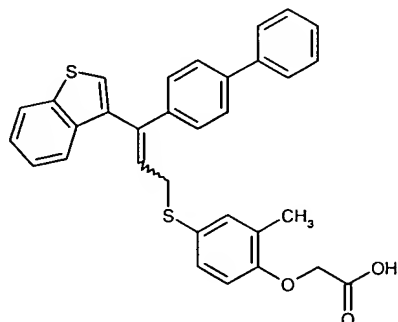
- 25 The above acid (155 mg, 0.339 mmol) was dissolved in minimal amount of dry methylene chloride (about 1 mL), the formed solution was diluted with absolute methanol (8 mL) and L-lysine (47 mg, 0.321 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h, evaporated in vacuo and the residue was triturated with anhydrous ether (2x8 mL) yielding 140 mg of the L-lysinate of the title acid.

- 30 Yield: 140 mg (68 %). M.p.: 135 – 150°C (amorphous).

^1H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$): 7.73 – 6.63 (m, 13 H); 6.55 and 6.43 (dd, 1 H); 6.33 and 5.90 (d, 1 H); 6.25 and 5.91 (t, 1 H); 4.26 and 4.24 (s, 2 H); 3.88 and 3.49 (d, 2 H); 3.25 (m, 1 H); 2.71 (m, 2 H); 2.10 and 2.08 (s, 3 H); 1.79 – 1.27 (m, 6 H).

Example 6 (General procedure (F))

(E/Z)-[4-[3-(Benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid

**5 Step F:**

To a solution of ethyl (Z)-[4-[3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-3-iodoallylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]-acetate (307.4 mg, 0.565 mmol; example 5, step D-E) and (benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-tributyltin (242.4 mg, 0.573 mmol; prepared in 71% yield according to Morimoto et al.: J. Med. Chem. 44, 3355 (2001)) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (3 mL) Pd₂(dba)₃.CHCl₃ (17.9 mg, 0.0173 mmol) was added. Traces of moisture and oxygen were removed and 0.20 M solution of tri(tert.butyl)phosphine in cyclohexane (0.367 mL, 0.073 mmol) was added under atmosphere of nitrogen and the whole mixture was stirred at 86°C for 6 h. The dark solution was poured into 10% aqueous solution of potassium fluoride (20 mL) and subsequently ethyl acetate (30 mL) was added. The layers were separated, the aqueous layer was washed with ethyl acetate (2x15 mL) and the collected organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), 10% solution of potassium fluoride (20 mL), water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic solution was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and its evaporation gave an oil that was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, hexane/ethyl acetate 9:1) yielding 224 mg of crude ethyl (Z)-[4-[3-(Benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetate.

Yield: 224 mg (71%). R_F = 0.30 (SiO₂, hexane/ethyl acetate 9:1).¹H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, CDCl₃): 6.61 – 7.60 (m, 16H); 6.59 (d, 1H); 6.28 (t, 1H); 4.61 (s, 2H); 4.24 (q, 2H); 3.75 (d, 2H); 2.19 (s, 3H); 1.26 (t, 3H).**General procedure B:****25 Step A:**

To a solution of the above ester (222 mg, 0.403 mmol) in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran/ ethanol (1:1, 16.8 mL) 0.968M solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.52 mL, 0.503 mmol) was added. The resulting solution was stirred for 2 h and subsequently evapo-

rated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with water (10 mL), acidified with 1M hydrochloric acid to pH 2-3 and extracted with ether (40+15 mL). The collected organic layers were washed with water (25 mL) and brine (30 mL) and dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The oil obtained by its evaporation was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka
 5 60, chloroform + 3-15% of methanol) yielding 87.5 mg of a mixture of both isomers of (E/Z)-[4-[3-(benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid. Yield: 87.5 mg (42%). R_F = 0.10 (SiO₂, chloroform + 15% methanol).

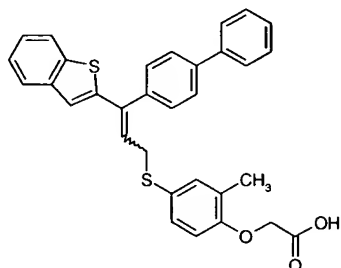
The above acid (87.5 mg, 0.167 mmol) was dissolved in minimal amount of dry methylene chloride (about 2 mL), the formed solution was diluted with absolute methanol (5 mL)
 10 and L-lysine (23.5 mg, 0.161 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4.5 h, evaporated in vacuo and the residue was triturated with anhydrous ether (2x5 mL) yielding 50.6 mg of the L-lysinate of the title acid.

Yield: 50.6 mg (45%). M.p.: 125 – 145°C (amorphous).

¹H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 8.00 – 6.63 (m, 17H); 6.31 (t, 1H); 4.22 + 4.21 (s,
 15 2H); 3.74 + 3.51 (d, 2H); 3.18 (bt, 1H); 2.71 (bt, 2H); 2.10 + 2.08 (s, 3H); 1.80 – 1.30 (m, 6H).

Example 7 (General procedure (F))

[4-[(3-Benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy]-acetic acid



20 Step F:

To a solution of ethyl (Z)-[4-[3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-3-iodoallylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]-acetate (419 mg, 0.770 mmol; example 5, step D-E) and (benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-tributyltin (335 mg, 0.792 mmol, prepared according to Morimoto et al.: J.Med.Chem. 44, 3355 (2001)) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (9 mL) Pd₂(dba)₃.CHCl₃ (23.1 mg, 0.023 mmol) was added.
 25 Traces of moisture and oxygen were removed and 0.20M solution of tri(tert.butyl)phosphine in cyclohexane (0.39 mL, 0.098 mmol) was added under atmosphere of nitrogen and the whole mixture was stirred at 50°C for 10h and then left stand overnight. The dark solution was poured into 10% aqueous solution of potassium fluoride (30 mL) and subsequently ethyl acetate (40 mL) was added. The layers were separated, the aqueous layer was washed with

ethyl acetate (2x15 mL) and the collected organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), 10% solution of potassium fluoride (20 mL), water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic solution was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and its evaporation gave an oil that was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, hexane/ethyl acetate 93 : 7).

- 5 Yield 190 mg (45 %) of crude ethyl (Z)-[4-[(3-Benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetate. R_F = 0.35 (SiO₂, hexane/ethyl acetate 9:1).
¹H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, CDCl₃): 6.61 – 7.60 (m, 16H); 6.59 (d, 1H); 6.28 (t, 1H); 4.61 (s, 2H); 4.24 (q, 2H); 3.75 (d, 2H); 2.19 (s, 3H); 1.26 (t, 3H).

General procedure B:

10 Step A:

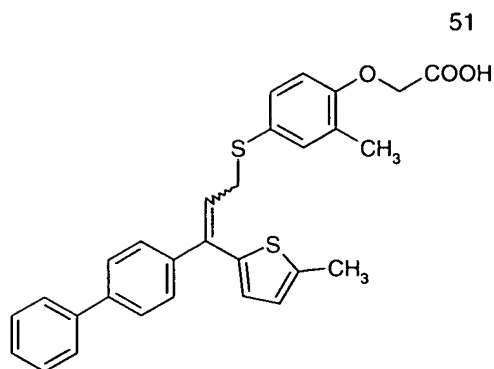
To a solution of the above ester (190 mg, 0.345 mmol) in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran/ethanol (1:1, 16 mL) a solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (17.7 mg, 0.422 mmol) in water (0.15 mL) was added. The resulting solution was stirred for 2 h and subsequently evaporated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with water (10 mL), acidified with 1M hydrochloric acid to pH 2-3 and extracted with ether (30 +15 mL). The collected organic layers were washed with water (2 x 15 mL) and brine (30 mL) and dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The oil obtained by its evaporation was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, toluene/methanol/acetic acid 100 : 5 : 1) yielding 66 mg of mixture of both isomers of (E/Z)-4-[(3-benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-allylsulfanyl]-2-methyl-phenoxy]-acetic acid. Yield: 87.5 mg (49%). R_F = 0.10 (SiO₂, chloroform + 15% methanol).

The above acid (66 mg, 0.126 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (5 mL) and L-lysine (18.4 mg, 0.126 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, evaporated in vacuo and the residue was triturated with anhydrous ether (3 x 5 mL) yielding 67 mg (78 %) of the L-lysinate of the title acid. M.p.: 140–155 °C (amorphous).

- 25 ¹H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 7.98-6.82 (m, ~ 17); 6.12 (t, 1 H); 4.32 (s, ~ 2 H); 3.90 (m, ~ 2 H); 3.20 (t, 1 H); 2.73 (m, ~ 2 H); 2.16 (s, ~ 3 H); 1.78-1.30 (m, ~ 6 H).

Example 8 (General procedure (F))

(E/Z)-[4-[3-(4-Biphenyl)-3-(5-methylthiophen-2-yl)allylsulfanyl]-2-methylphenoxy]acetic acid

Step F:

To a solution of ethyl (Z)-[4-[3-(4-biphenyl)-3-iodoallylsulfany]-2-methylphenoxy]-acetate (240 mg, 0.441 mmol; Example 5, Step D-E) and tributyl-(5-methylthiophen-2-yl)tin (180 mg, 0.461 mmol, prepared in 86% yield according to Morimoto et al.: J.Med.Chem. 44, 3355 (2001)) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (5 mL) tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium chloroform complex (13.5 mg, 0.013 mmol) was added. Traces of moisture and oxygen were removed and 0.25M solution of tri(tert-butyl)phosphine in cyclohexane (0.2 mL, 0.050 mmol) was added under atmosphere of nitrogen and the whole mixture was stirred at 50°C for 3 h.

The dark solution was diluted with ethyl acetate (30 mL) and washed with brine (2x10 mL), water (2x10 mL), 10% solution of potassium fluoride (2x10 mL), 10% solution of sodium pyrosulfite (10 mL), 0.1 M hydrochloric acid (2x10 mL), water (10 mL), 10% solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (2x10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic solution was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and its evaporation gave an oil. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, hexane/ethyl acetate 8:1) yielding ethyl (Z)-[4-[3-(4-biphenyl)-3-(5-methylthiophen-2-yl)allylsulfany]-2-methylphenoxy]acetate.

Yield: 190 mg (84%). R_F (SiO₂, hexane/ethyl acetate 8:1) 0.30.

¹H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.60–7.10 (m, 11 H); 6.63 (m, 3 H); 6.06 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H); 4.60 (s, 2 H); 4.23 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2 H); 3.77 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H); 2.48 (s, 3 H); 2.23 (s, 3 H); 1.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H).

General procedure B:Step A:

To a solution of the above ester (260 mg, 0.505 mmol) in a mixture tetrahydrofuran/ethanol (1:1, 6 mL) a solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (26 mg, 0.620 mmol) in distilled water (0.4 mL) was added. The resulting solution was stirred for 2 h and subsequently evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water (30 mL), acidified with 1M hydrochloric acid to pH 3 and extracted with ether (3x20 mL). The collected organic layers were washed with water (20 mL) and 10% solution of potassium carbonate (3x20 mL). The

alkaline solutions were collected, acidified with 1M hydrochloric acid to pH 3 and extracted with ether (3x20 mL) again. The collected organic solutions were washed with water (20 mL) and brine (2x20 mL) and dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. The oil obtained by its evaporation was purified by column chromatography (silica gel Fluka 60, chloroform/methanol

5 10:1) yielding the title compound as approximately equimolar mixture of both isomers.

Yield: 140 mg (60%). M.p. --- (foam). R_F (SiO₂, methylene chloride/methanol 9:1) 0.25.

¹H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 7.74–6.44 (m, 14 H); 6.09 and 6.06 (t, 1 H); 4.71 and 4.69 (s, 2 H); 4.13 and 3.76 (d, 2 H); 2.46 and 2.41 (s, 3 H); 2.16 and 2.12 (s, 3 H).

L-Lysine (42 mg, 0.287 mmol) was added to a solution of the above acid (140 mg, 0.288 mmol) in a mixture of dry methanol and ether (2:1, 6 mL). The formed suspension was evaporated and the residue was re-dissolved in a mixture of dry methanol and acetone (3:1, 4 mL). The formed solution was stirred for 2 h, evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was repeatedly triturated with anhydrous ether yielding the L-lysinate of the title acid.

Yield: 170 mg (93 %). M.p.: 129 – 138°C (amorphous).

15 ¹H NMR spectrum (250 MHz, DMSO-d₆): 7.75–6.45 (m, 14 H); 6.08 and 6.04 (t, 1 H); 4.28 (bs, 2 H); 3.72 and 3.42 (d, 2 H); 3.23 (bs, 1 H); 2.74 (bs, 2 H); 2.46 and 2.41 (s, 3 H); 2.14 and 2.10 (s, 3 H); 1.70–1.35 (m, 6 H).

PHARMACOLOGICAL METHODS

In vitro PPARalpha, PPARgamma and PPARdelta activation activity

20 The PPAR transient transactivation assays are based on transient transfection into human HEK293 cells of two plasmids encoding a chimeric test protein and a reporter protein respectively. The chimeric test protein is a fusion of the DNA binding domain (DBD) from the yeast GAL4 transcription factor to the ligand binding domain (LBD) of the human PPAR proteins. The PPAR-LBD moiety harbored in addition to the ligand binding pocket also the native activation domain (activating function 2 = AF2) allowing the fusion protein to function as

25 a PPAR ligand dependent transcription factor. The GAL4 DBD will direct the chimeric protein to bind only to Gal4 enhancers (of which none existed in HEK293 cells). The reporter plasmid contained a Gal4 enhancer driving the expression of the firefly luciferase protein. After transfection, HEK293 cells expressed the GAL4-DBD-PPAR-LBD fusion protein. The fusion

30 protein will in turn bind to the Gal4 enhancer controlling the luciferase expression, and do nothing in the absence of ligand. Upon addition to the cells of a PPAR ligand luciferase protein will be produced in amounts corresponding to the activation of the PPAR protein. The

amount of luciferase protein is measured by light emission after addition of the appropriate substrate.

CELL CULTURE AND TRANSFECTION

- HEK293 cells were grown in DMEM + 10% FCS. Cells were seeded in 96-well plates the day before transfection to give a confluency of 50-80 % at transfection. A total of 0,8 µg DNA containing 0,64 µg pM1α/γLBD, 0,1 µg pCMVβGal, 0,08 µg pGL2(Gal4)₅ and 0,02 µg pADVANTAGE was transfected per well using FuGene transfection reagent according to the manufacturers instructions (Roche). Cells were allowed to express protein for 48 h followed by addition of compound.
- 10 Plasmids: Human PPAR α, γ and δ was obtained by PCR amplification using cDNA synthesized by reverse transcription of mRNA from human liver, adipose tissue and placenta respectively. Amplified cDNAs were cloned into pCR2.1 and sequenced. The ligand binding domain (LBD) of each PPAR isoform was generated by PCR (PPARα: aa 167 - C-terminus; PPARγ: aa 165 - C-terminus; PPARδ: aa 128 – C-terminus) and fused to the DNA binding
- 15 domain (DBD) of the yeast transcription factor GAL4 by subcloning fragments in frame into the vector pM1 (Sadowski et al. (1992), Gene 118, 137) generating the plasmids pM1αLBD, pM1γLBD and pM1δ. Ensuing fusions were verified by sequencing. The reporter was constructed by inserting an oligonucleotide encoding five repeats of the GAL4 recognition sequence (5 x CGGAGTACTGTCCTCCG(AG)) (Webster et al. (1988), Nucleic Acids Res. 16, 8192) into the vector pGL2 promotor (Promega) generating the plasmid pGL2(GAL4)₅.
- 20 pCMVβGal was purchased from Clontech and pADVANTAGE was purchased from Promega.

IN VITRO TRANSACTIVATION ASSAY

- Compounds: All compounds were dissolved in DMSO and diluted 1:1000 upon addition to the cells. Compounds were tested in quadruple in concentrations ranging from 0.001 to 300 µM. Cells were treated with compound for 24 h followed by luciferase assay. Each compound
- 25 was tested in at least two separate experiments.

- Luciferase assay: Medium including test compound was aspirated and 100 µl PBS incl. 1mM Mg⁺⁺ and Ca⁺⁺ was added to each well. The luciferase assay was performed using the LucLite kit according to the manufacturers instructions (Packard Instruments). Light
- 30 emission was quantified by counting on a Packard LumiCounter. To measure β-galactosidase activity 25 µl supernatant from each transfection lysate was transferred to a new mi-

croplate. β -galactosidase assays were performed in the microwell plates using a kit from Promega and read in a Labsystems Ascent Multiscan reader. The β -galactosidase data were used to normalize (transfection efficiency, cell growth etc.) the luciferase data.

STATISTICAL METHODS

- 5 The activity of a compound is calculated as fold induction compared to an untreated sample. For each compound the efficacy (maximal activity) is given as a relative activity compared to Wy14,643 for PPAR α , Rosiglitazone for PPAR γ and Carbacyclin for PPAR δ . The EC50 is the concentration giving 50% of maximal observed activity. EC50 values were calculated via non-linear regression using GraphPad PRISM 3.02 (GraphPad Software, San
- 10 Diego, Ca). The results were expressed as means \pm SD.